

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Germany.

From the Tribune. There is, unmistakably, a marked change in the situation in Germany. The Prussian Government has changed its warlike language; it has become less threatening and defiant, and, in its last diplomatic note, speaks more of the preservation of peace than of the probability of war.

The opposition to the Prussian project of agrandizement had, of late, assumed formidable dimensions. None of the minor Governments seem to have defined their position as regards the conflict to the satisfaction of Prussia, and one of the latest reports says that Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt would all, in case of war, be on the side of Austria.

The Prussian proposal for the convocation of a German Parliament is favorably received by many Liberals, without, however, diminishing their detestation of Bismarck and their opposition to a civil war. The bid for the good-will of the Liberal party, which Bismarck intended in appealing to universal suffrage—the despatch of most of his adherents—has induced the Austrian Government to make an important concession to the Liberal party of Germany.

The Fleets in the Fishing Grounds.

Two rather powerful and warlike fleets, belonging to England and the United States respectively, have assembled in the fishing grounds, near the eastern coast of Maine, within the last month or two. The ostensible and real object of both the British and the American fleet is the same—only a different application in each case, viz., to see that the rights of the citizens of both powers are respected, and that to neither case is there any imputation thrown by the other. The pretext of the necessity for the respective fleets is an incident arising from our abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which restricts the range of American fishermen, and in the danger which consequently springs from their being debarred a privilege which they have long enjoyed.

The Reconstruction Abortion.

The plan of reconstruction reported by the "Central Directory" belies every pretense, whether promissory or apologetic, put forward during the winter by the advocates of delay. The appointment of such a committee implied that reconstruction, in some form, was the appropriate business of this Congress. If the Southern States are not to resume their Federal privileges until after the year 1870, they will have no voice either in this Congress or in the next, or in the next after that next.

The Reconstruction Game of Congress—A Revolution in the Government.

The reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress is at length before the country. It is a very ingenious contrivance. At the first glance, though rigid in some of its stipulations, it appears not only reasonable, but magnanimous in others, and is altogether a much milder system of treatment for Southern restoration than any one could have dreamed of, even a month ago, as likely to emanate from the radical "Central Directory" of Washington.

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It is somewhat remarkable that the committee do not reject the work of reconstruction done by the President, as involving a series of measures of usurpation unlawful and void. It is really surprising that they admit the validity of all his acts and the statesmanship of all his instructions in reference to the reorganization of the excluded States. But so it is. From his initial Virginia and North Carolina proclamations of May last down to this day, all the proceedings of the Executive looking to the reclamation of the States delivered from the rebellion are approved and accepted by Congress. The process by which he secured the ratification of the great Constitutional amendment abolishing and interdicting

slavery are considered as satisfactorily settling that question. His exceptions of leading Rebels in his amnesty proclamation, and his instructions to his provisional governors in regard to the debts of the Rebellion, are interwoven in this Congressional plan. His views of the exclusive authority of the States over the suffrage question are accepted; and, above all, the status of the late insurgent States, as defined in his annual message, is recognized as correct, to-wit: that the Rebellion impaired their Federal status, but did not destroy them. Of course this decision of the joint committee involves the rejection of the Stevens and Sumner theory, which wrested from the insurgent States the government of Jeff. Davis by force of arms, and in the condition of unorganized territories conquered from a foreign power.

From the teachings of common sense, the successful working of President Johnson's policy, and the pressure of public opinion, this radical Congress has been constrained to reject the Jacobin absurdities of Stevens, and to recognize the wisdom and validity of the views and measures of reconstruction adopted by the Administration. So far, therefore, we have a capitulation of the radicals to the Executive. After five months of exhausting researches and labor this joint committee of Congress find that they can do nothing better than follow in the wake of Andrew Johnson, as the only hope of attaining their ultimate designs. Here, however, we reach the point of departure.

The President holds that loyal members elected from the excluded States, as already recognized, ought to be admitted into Congress; but Congress, wrested from the hands of the government of Jeff. Davis by force of arms, and in the condition of unorganized territories conquered from a foreign power, is constrained to reject the Jacobin absurdities of Stevens, and to recognize the wisdom and validity of the views and measures of reconstruction adopted by the Administration.

Another of the four sections of the proposed constitutional amendment forbids the payment of the Rebel debt, crosses, whether the part of the plan guards against a real or an unreal danger, it is equally certain that it required no intractable investigation to reach the recommendation, which rests on entirely other grounds than those which have been advanced. Another section of the proposed amendment declares that all citizens of the United States shall enjoy equal protection of the laws. If the Civil Rights bill is constitutional, this is an amendment which will be voluntarily adhered to, and hence it is proposed, in the shape of a Constitutional amendment, that on the 4th of July, 1870, the persons voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, and that negroes shall be counted for representation in the ratio of the number admitted to the right of suffrage.

Here we get at the milk in the cocoanut. In the course of the late Rebellion, excepting a few resolute Union men here and there, the whole population of the revolting States was implicated in it. Such, therefore, is their exclusion from our Federal elections till 1870. Then, again, their black population is to be counted according to the suffrage granted them by the States concerned. This strikes off one-half the number of voters, and the other half of the States would otherwise be entitled. The amendment embracing these terms is to be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States, and the Southern States are to share their local Congress, if their members elect are duly qualified in other respects.

The Reconstruction Abortion.

Now, let us assume that this scheme will pass by two-thirds of the present Congress, and that, whether ratified or not, it serves the purpose of securing to the party in power the next President and the Congress elected with him, what then? Why, then, in all probability, on its pretense or other, the excluded States will still be kept out, until reduced to the condition of Ireland under England, or Poland under Russia. The distrust which now exists, to begin with, inevitably leads to their indefinite exclusion from political power. This Congressional scheme of reconstruction, therefore, looks to a revolution in the Government, beginning with the exercise of executive power over the South, but where is it to end? "Provision is a crime, and traitors ought to be punished," but we cannot outlaw the people of eleven States of the Union without endangering the liberties of the other twenty-five. Let us watch and see how this question is treated in Congress, for there are in it the elements of a revolution.

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The Reconstruction Game of Congress—A Revolution in the Government.

Certain it is, that neither they nor anybody can honestly hold such an opinion. It is not only known, but notorious, that the revolted States have been ripe for reconstruction ever since Congress met. There has been no necessity for doing what to coax them in; the great trouble and task of Congress has been to shut them out. This was the sole business of the Republican caucus held before the organization. The Reconstruction committee, chosen on that caucus, was notoriously a contrivance for exclusion. The Southern members were on the ground, eager for admission. The Committee could not, therefore, without living in the teeth of well-known facts, have reported that reconstruction is not yet possible. They were constrained to report, if they reported at all, something which might be held up to the public as a plan of reconstruction.

that of the South by deducting the whole negro population unless the adult male negroes are allowed to vote. There was surely no need of a five months investigation into the condition of the South to decide on a proposition like this. Whether such an amendment to the Constitution is politic or impolitic, depends on nothing which has been elicited by the committee's tedious inquiry. Its argumentative character so far as it has any, rests on the disproportion, as the Constitution now stands, between the number of Southern Representatives and the number of Southern voters. But this disproportion is a mere matter of arithmetic, having no connection with the committee's five months labor. It was just as ascertainable at the examination of five hundred. The disproportion is no more an objection to the immediate restoration of the South than it was to the original formation of the United States. It was the same in the ratio of the negro population; and is entitled to no more, till after the census of 1870, than it would have had if slavery had continued. But whether many or few, it is a point which cannot be evaded, and which, in the examination of witnesses, kept up by the committee. And yet this is the main (permanent) feature of their reported plan of reconstruction.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union, No. 116 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest on all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loans shall be paid for the first time.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department will hold at their office, on the 15th day of May, 1866, a public sale of the surplus of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Office No. 221 South Fourth Street.

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NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. At an adjourned Annual Meeting of stockholders, held in Philadelphia, on the 24th April, 1866, the following Officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Mammoth Oil and Coal Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 524 Walnut Street, on Monday, May 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 241 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the artist, J. Bierstadt, has the honor to announce that he has the pleasure to exhibit his last work, "The Mountain," at the gallery of the artist, No. 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the safe deposit company is postponed until further notice.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A treatise containing nearly 300 pages and 120 engravings, and a full and complete description of the human system, with a full and complete description of the human system, with a full and complete description of the human system.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, and permanent. The only perfect dye. No objectionable odor. No risk of the hair falling out. No risk of the hair falling out.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARPENTER, has the honor to announce that he has the pleasure to exhibit his last work, "The Mountain," at the gallery of the artist, No. 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JUST PUBLISHED.—THE NEW YORK MUSEUM, containing a full and complete description of the human system, with a full and complete description of the human system.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A treatise containing nearly 300 pages and 120 engravings, and a full and complete description of the human system, with a full and complete description of the human system.

FURNITURE.—The largest, cheapest, and best stock of furniture in the world. No. 37 and 39 N. Second Street.

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER, AND PARLOR SUITES.—George J. Henkels, 313 Chestnut Street.

WALNUT CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES.—George J. Henkels, 313 Chestnut Street.

COURTNEY & WILLYTS, Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Also, Dining-Room Furniture, and Bedding, constantly on hand.

HARNESS.—A large lot of new U. S. Wagon Harness, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of harness, saddles, collars, halters, etc.

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.—William S. Hansell & Sons, No. 114 Market Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, will be continued as heretofore.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT. FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this ELLIPTIC SKIRT is composed of 20 No. 30 wire, and is a perfect circle, and will give the skirt a perfect shape, and will give the skirt a perfect shape, and will give the skirt a perfect shape.

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